

THUNDERSTROCK

Were Members of Congress when Johnson Made His Speech

ON THE PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

While Under Discussion It Is Fruitful of a Sensation.

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVE

Makes a Remarkable Verbal Assault on Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner—Called Down by Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Denounced as a Coward. The Incident Overshadowed Interest in the Funding Bill—Johnson Went to Extreme Lengths.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The house to-day resumed the debate on the Pacific railroad funding bill immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) occupied the chair. Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.), a member of the committee, opened the debate to-day with a half hour's speech in favor of the measure.

Mr. Boutner (Dem., La.) antagonized the bill. He intimated that the government would execute the bill by the sword and that it had a lien on all the property of the roads.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) to whom ten minutes was yielded, followed and opposed the measure and directed most of that time to a refutation of the claim that the United States at present had power on the Omaha terminal.

Mr. McCall said he did not agree with much of the invective against these roads; he thought there should be a settlement, but that the terms of the bill were too liberal. He argued that the rate of interest should be 3 per cent.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) said he would like the government to settle on the best terms to be obtained. He was ready to accept Mr. Harrison's commission scheme or a lump sum as proposed by the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.), a member of the committee and the only member of the California delegation in favor of the bill, made a characteristic speech of twenty minutes in its advocacy. He ridiculed the scare crowd which was always pushed into the horizon whenever a scheme for the adjustment of the Pacific railroad debts was proposed.

Mr. Johnson denounced the members who were "lobbying" on the floor against the bill. He then proceeded to argue that it was idle to insist that the roads should pay more interest than they were able to. He declared with much feeling that there was not a member from California, except possibly Mr. Bowers, who, if he would express his honest sentiments, would support this measure. He said they were all afraid of a newspaper in San Francisco. All this fulmination against the bill, he said, was due to Adolph Sutro and William R. Hearst. The mention of these names seemed to arouse all the pent-up fire in Mr. Johnson's nature and he proceeded to pour out the vitals of his wrath upon them.

Johnson is always a vigorous talker, inclined to use strong diction, but the members who sat listening to him were not prepared for the philippic which he launched.

His detailed Mr. Hearst's connection with the San Francisco Examiner and how he had built up that paper, and said that the people of California admired it. He said they were suspicious of it and knew that Mr. Hearst was erratic in his conduct. He then made insinuations and allegations against Mr. Hearst's personal habits, but added that the people believed he was honest.

He said that Hearst had intimidated the people and created terrorism among them with his paper. The paper had maligned and caricatured people in the house, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Bowers, and shall not finish his speech. "I will not speak for myself," he said, "because I can get reasonably even with this man before I get through with him." He said that Mr. Hearst had issued his edict that any man who dared favor the funding bill "shall be driven from public life and his ruin in private life shall be complete before the people and the Gods."

When Mr. Johnson concluded his speech, there was an ominous silence on the floor. Mr. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, made a brief speech for the measure, but the house was still buzzing with the sensation created by the California member. When Mr. Arnold finished, Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) one of the strongest foes of the Pacific railroad bill now as in the past, took the floor. About the first words that fell from his lips intensified the situation.

"In view of what has been said by the gentleman from California," he said, "in view of the exhibition which we saw here to-day I think one of the most disgraceful known in the annals of the legislative history of the United States—the attacking of a man absent from this place, in a manner known only to cowards, blackening his name, ruining it if it were in the power of the gentleman from California to ruin anybody who has ever had any reputation at all to the best of his ability, I feel it proper for me to say at least a few words."

Mr. Cooper then paid a high tribute to Mr. Hearst and the hard work he has done to build up his papers and declared that he did not think that anything he had done entitled a member to attack him as the gentleman from California had done. Mr. Cooper turned to Mr. Johnson and continued:

"Let the galled jade wince. The gentleman was in a Republican district. He boldly championed the funding bill and he is buried under a majority of five thousand."

"The people of California have been treated more shamefully by this corporation than any commonwealth in the history of the United States has been treated by any other corporation either railroad or otherwise."

"The Republican party repudiated the funding bill. Why? Because they did not want to aid the tyranny of the Southern Pacific over the taxpayers of California."

A PLUCKY GIRL

Miss Astor, Heiress to Millions, Working in a Hotel, Waiting for the Fortune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—A special to the Star from Sedalia, Mo., says: Mrs. L. Drayton Astor, who has been working in a hotel here, awaiting the time when she should legally become heir to part of the Astor estate, is greatly chagrined at the newspaper notices regarding her fate and said she was determined to get it if it cost her the life of the hotel. She has relatives with whom she could be living, but prefers to work in a hotel. Her father, she says, was alienated from his family by his marriage to a Catholic and during her life time she has been nothing to do with her relatives.

Relatives with whom she resided in her early years, she says are all dead, and she does not care to burden friends, pending the settlement of her father's estate.

claims to the Astor estate and payment of the legacy left by her cousin. She does not think it a disgrace to work and is content to wait a few months longer for the inheritance.

JACKSON DAY

Celebrated by the Sound Money Democracy of the Middle States—A Patriotic Letter From President Cleveland—Hon. Henry Watterson Speaks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Representatives of the gold Democracy of Illinois and other states of the middle west, northwest and south, met at the Auditorium to-night for the purpose of celebrating Jackson Day. Fully 600 men were present and the banquet was in many respects a notable affair of its kind. Letters were received from President Cleveland—Hon. Henry Watterson speaks.

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The parlors of the hotel were crowded early in the evening, while a general reception was held by the gentlemen who were the honored guests of the evening. Francis B. Peabody, of Chicago, was at the head of the reception committee and for over an hour he could be seen engaged in conversation with the guests.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, Charles S. Hamlin, General Buckner and John P. Irish the great number of men who pressed forward to greet them.

The reception lasted until the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open and at 7 o'clock the entire company was seated at the long tables which stretched from end to end of the room.

Franklin MacVeagh was the toastmaster for the evening.

It was over two hours after the banquet hall had been opened before the menu card had become merely a list of things that once had been, and the toastmaster rose to address the assemblage.

Mr. MacVeagh congratulated all present and all true Democrats upon their significant gathering, because it is a fitting testimony and distinguished testimony to the permanence of Democratic principles. And the occasion fits the day. Those whom we represent have a right to Jackson's Day for it has been given to them, as it was given to him, to defend both the fortunes of the nation and the principles of the Democratic party.

"The greatest party in American history would have been ended on the day of the Chicago platform if there had not been Democrats in this land—nay, if there had not been Democrats in these middle states—who would not, who could not be Democrats without Democratic principles, and who could not so long as they might live be anything but Democrats. When the crisis came and Democrats of fidelity and wisdom and courage were needed there was no lack of them; and of all their number not one has proven faithless. Not one has changed or faltered. The record is a credit to all American names. But these men did not save the Democratic party for themselves. They saved it for the people and they will welcome to its equal membership all who believe in its principles. And no questions will be asked."

As Mr. MacVeagh took his seat, Mr. Watterson, who was to address the company upon "The Future of Democracy," rose to his feet. The singular cheer that greeted him made it impossible for several minutes for the eloquent Kentuckian to proceed with his remarks. His address was received with enthusiastic approval.

The letters of President Cleveland, Secretary Morton and Senator John M. Palmer were greeted with cheers. Following is President Cleveland's letter.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1897.

To Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., Chairman, etc., Chicago.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I regret that official duties prevent my acceptance of the invitation I have received on behalf of the National Democrats of the middle states to attend their Jackson Day banquet on the eighth instant."

"When passion and prejudice threaten to obscure the meaning of true Democracy and pervert its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are Democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country cannot fail to be inspiring and useful."

"On an occasion when the character and the memory of Andrew Jackson are commemorated the old landmarks of Democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be impressively taught that Democracy is not disorder; that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people; that its loyalty to the constitution is not a mere formality; that its challenge of the duty of civic obedience; that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation; and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The enthusiasm was even greater when General Simon B. Buckner rose to speak for the state of Kentucky.

A CABINET PREDICTION

Made by a Close Friend of Major McKinley—Judge Goff in It.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8.—McKinley is resting quietly at the home of Colonel Herrick, protected as far as possible from callers who have no legitimate claim upon him. He is not now at work upon his message, but is receiving visitors and resting.

The cabinet predicted by one who has been a friend and staunch supporter of Mr. McKinley during his public career, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Senator Sherman.

Secretary of the treasury—Mr. Dingley, of Maine, if his health permits.

Secretary of war—General Alger.

Secretary of the navy—Cornelius Bliss.

Attorney-General—Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

Secretary of the interior—Judge McKenna, of California.

Postmaster general—Mr. Hanna, provided Senator Sherman is not secretary of state.

Secretary of agriculture—A farmer from the central west.

SLOWLY ARRIVING.

Aspiring Statesman Gathering at the State Capital.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Among to-day's arrivals are: Hon. T. M. Garvin, S. R. Hanes, C. D. Elliott and W. M. O. Dawson. Mr. Dawson is suffering from a severe cold, but will have everything in readiness for the opening of the session.

There seems to be no opposition to E. R. Hood, for clerk of the house. Senator H. C. Lockney and wife arrived yesterday. Senator Lockney is an avowed candidate for president of the senate, but his movements are carefully watched by Senator G. W. Patterson, who believes he is entitled to the post. It is hard work and eternal vigilance can do it. Kanawha's delegation in the house will be for Hanes for speaker, when needed, unless unexpected complications arise.

WAGE WORKERS

Join With Manufacturers in Asking for Protection.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS MEN

Appear Before the Ways and Means Committee—Comparison of Wages Received Under the McKinley Law with Those Paid Under the Wilson Law—In Some Branches the Reduction Is Over 30 Per Cent—Foreign Imports Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The schedule of the tariff including earthenware, glassware, marble and stone brought fewer business men to the ways and means committee than had the other schedules considered this week. F. W. Walker, of Beaver Falls, Pa., spoke on tiles, asking for a reclassification and specific duties. On the tiles now paying 25 per cent ad valorem he recommended 10 cents a square foot or four cents a pound, on those now paying 40 per cent, 20 cents a square foot of six cents a pound.

There was a large delegation of glass blowers representing the workmen of the United States, in the committee room. For them Louis Arrington, of Alton, Ill., announced that they desired the re-enactment of the McKinley rates.

Edgar Akard, of St. Louis, Ill., read a statement describing the demoralization of the glass bottle blowers' business brought about by the Wilson act. Under the McKinley act the business had increased three fold, while through improved methods of manufacturing the prices had fallen 20 per cent. Under the Wilson law prices of bottles had decreased 40 to 50 per cent and the loss had fallen mainly on the workmen whose wages had been decreased 15 to 25 per cent and hours of labor increased almost beyond human endurance.

The chief item of cost in the production of bottles was labor, and with free bottles the foreign makers could undersell Americans even if the latter had to pay no wages. He recommended that the duties on wine, liquors and mineral waters were imported should pay the same duty levied on empty bottles, as well as the duties on the contents.

The manufacturers had demanded a 30 per cent reduction in wages, but through the organization the blowers had been able to resist the demand. Wages in the best times averaged \$3 a day and the mortality among the blowers was great, the average age of death being thirty-eight years. The maximum wages of blowers was \$10 a day, but they could not secure work throughout the year. The minimum earnings were about \$6 a week.

In response to questions by Mr. Turner, the speaker said that questions of the hours and apprentices were arranged by arbitration. The number of apprentices limited to one-third the number of journeymen.

That Glass Men.

The chief officer of the organization of flint and lime glass workers, W. J. Smith, of Pittsburgh, asked for a tariff which would secure the manufacture of the American used goods by American workmen. The capital invested in the industry in the United States was \$20,000,000, the annual production of about the same value and the number of workmen employed 40,000. In the fiscal year 1895, the American production had fallen off 20 per cent, while the imports had been \$3,000,000.

On articles of glassware of crystal, moulded, or cast in molds, not cut, guilford or decorated, 5 cents a pound (equal to 80 per cent ad valorem, present rate) 40 per cent. On glassware, crystal or opal, blown with or without mould, cut, stained, engraved or otherwise ornamented, 6 cents a pound (equal to 55 per cent).

H. F. Dorfinger, presented a petition from the Cut Glass Manufacturers' Association. They asked specific instead of ad valorem duties for a rate on "blanks" of 10 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The factories of the United States, he said, employed 2,000 and make an annual production of 2,000,000. The value of the United States is \$18 a week, in Germany \$8, Belgium \$5. Attention was called to the evil of agents in the United States for foreign houses, through whom systematic undervaluation was practiced.

F. L. Bodine, of Philadelphia, spoke of manufacturers of cylinder window glass and green and flint bottle glass. He represented that half of the manufacturers in the United States were to-day bankrupt, although they would not admit it, as a result of the Wilson law. Without protection they could not continue to do business with the American rates of wages.

How Wages were Effected.

Simon Burnes, of Pittsburgh, the president of the Window Glass Workers' Association, presented the case of the workmen. Their average wages per month under the McKinley law had been \$79.27, under the Wilson law \$57.90; the average weeks of employment seventy-eight under McKinley law; thirty-one under Wilson law. The imports had increased 30 per cent. Many mills were closed and hundreds of men idle. The reduction of the McKinley law with new rates applying to larger sizes of glass was recommended.

Potteries were next taken up. John W. Morgan, of Trenton, N. J., spoke for the workmen, who he declared, were not as well situated as the potters of England. Average wages per week under the McKinley law had been \$11.49 and under the Wilson law \$4.63, and had as many men been employed in the last period as the first wages would have been 50 per cent lower. Skilled potters were in a state of destitution.

E. J. Whitehead, of Trenton, declared that not more than one third of the Trenton potters had been employed during the past two years and those on reduced time. Rates equivalent to the McKinley scale were desirable.

E. A. Stevenson, of East Liverpool, Ohio, told a similar story. In answer to a question from Mr. Grosvonts, he said that the profits of the business under the Wilson law as they had under the McKinley law. He said that unless something was done for workmen their condition would be terrible, and concluded:

"I will say on my own responsibility and for these I request, that if such a tariff is not given the manufacturers as will enable them to pay fair wages, I fear for the future of the Republic."

An Expert Talks.

Congressman Taylor, of Ohio, who represents McKinley's old district, spoke as an expert on potteries. Incidentally, he remarked that the senators in charge of the Wilson bill had promised that if a strike then pending among the potters were settled the rates would be advanced to forty per cent on plate and forty-five per cent on decorated ware. The strike was settled, but the senators were unable to keep the promise because the house accepted the bill as it came from the senate without amending it in conference.

Mr. Taylor showed that the government had received \$3,000,000 more in

revenue from the small importations, while the McKinley law was in force than from the large importations under the Wilson law. He spoke at length of the competition of Japan, where potters wages were twenty-five cents a day and declared that a capital of \$100,000,000 invested in Japan would capture the markets of the world and drive the rest of the world to barbarism or protection. By way of illustration he exhibited samples of cups and saucers of Japanese make, sold in New York, at \$2.50 per dozen, the decorating of which cost that sum if done by Americans.

Mr. McMillin asked if there was not a combination of potters fixing prices and discounts. To this Mr. Taylor responded that the organization made a uniform price list and agreed on discounts, but their agreement was a rope of sand binding no one. Under duty the home competition would be sufficient to keep prices to a reasonable level. Several of the capital invested in Limoges was practically American capital and seven-eighths of the product came to America consigned at whatever rates the interested parties chose.

Mr. McMillin asked Mr. Taylor to give the names of parties consigning wares to themselves.

Mr. Taylor replied that the matter was one of common knowledge and Mr. Tawney added that the investigation made by the committee last winter had shown the facts to be as Mr. Taylor stated them. Specific rates was the remedy Mr. Taylor proposed.

A request for leave to file a written statement was made by Mr. Arthur C. Wiggin, secretary and treasurer of the New England crockery association, but the committee insisted that he should speak and put him through a cross examination.

"Are you an importer?"

The reply was affirmative and Chairman Dingley said: "Let that be entered in the minutes."

TRADE OUTLOOK.

Failures of the Year Cleared Away Unsound Concerns—Four-fifths of Manufacturing Failures Among Industries Sustaining Tariff Reductions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will tomorrow say:

The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage; the past year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business.

Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$25,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$50,718,915 during the year averaging \$266,156 each, and were 146 per cent larger than in 1895.

Commercial failures amounted to \$226,096,334, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities \$14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity.

The failures of brokerage and "other" commercial concerns averaged \$53,418 each, increasing 133 per cent over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged \$28,808 each, and increased 24 per cent, and trading failures increased 18 per cent and averaged only \$9,696 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in lumber manufacturing.

The failures of concerns in the following lines were: woolen manufactures, 10; clothing trade, 20; shoe trade, 87; leather and shoe manufactures, 167; grocery trade, 33; machinery, 70; milling, 117; furniture, 90; and printing, 97. In ten other branches the increase was moderate in amount, and in five, with the unclassified manufacturing and trading failures, the liabilities were smaller than in 1895.

While banking failures have not ceased at the west, apprehensions about them has almost wholly subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic. It is felt at the west that all business will be the wiser after its purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by \$2,000,000 for the week.

Cotton started up a shade, but receipts from plantations are still too large for low estimates, and the condition of the cotton mills forebadow a continuation rather than a revival of the cotton market for goods is extremely slow.

It is proposed to relieve the market by selling quantities of print cloths abroad, or by locking up 2,000,000 pieces until the market improves.

Prices of wool are a shade lower. In woolen goods the only change is a reduction of 74c in cloth worsted and mixtures are in no way more frequent.

Enormous purchases of billets came with a rush, most of the large concerns contracting for all they required for months and even a year to come, and some of the largest contracts are said to have been about \$15 or even less, but there is as yet no better demand for billets than in the past. The market for nails have declined to \$1.40 for wire and \$1.30 for cut, and little is doing in rails, as possible buyers think \$25 is too high with billets at \$15 per ton. Nevertheless a great trade is expected when relative prices become settled.

Receives Sons of Presidents.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8.—Major McKinley spent a very quiet morning at the home of Myron T. Herrick, No. 1666 Prospect street, where he and Mrs. McKinley are residing. A few personal friends called upon the President-elect during the morning, among them being Senator James R. Garfield, Webb C. Hayes and James B. Marlow, editor of the Cleveland Leader.

Elkins Goes Republican.

ELKINS, W. Va., Jan. 8.—In the municipal election held here yesterday, the Republican ticket won by seventy-one majority. The liquor license privilege was also voted down. The town has always heretofore been a Democratic stronghold.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, declines to discuss a report concerning his name with the treasury portfolio.

Governor Claud Matthews, of Indiana, sent his annual message to the legislature yesterday. It is mainly devoted to state matters, recommending compulsory education.

The annual meeting of the coal miners of the Pittsburgh district convened in Pittsburgh yesterday. No strike was done in the region except to pave the way for election of officers to-day.

Simon Cooper, the negro, who butchered five persons near Lynchburg, S. C., was pursued by a posse to the house of a colored man, five miles from scene of the battle. He turned the occupants out of the house and defended himself from the posse for hours with a Winchester. He was finally killed.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert will allow Admiral Bunker to undertake the blockade of Charleston. Heretofore the White Squadron manoeuvres have not gone beyond target practice, fleet evolutions, signalling and landing parties. Gradually the exercises have been enlarged in scope and now Secretary Herbert has become satisfied of the capability of undertaking a regular blockade.

A CONSPIRACY

Against Weyler Among Spanish Supporters in Cuba

TO BRING ABOUT HIS REMOVAL

From Command—A Similar Plot Drives Campos from the Island—Leader of the Conservative Party, a Wealthy Planter, at the Head of the Movement—Does Not Care to Strike in Havana, and will Go to Madrid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World from Havana, via Tampa, January 8, says: An intrigue is on foot here against General Weyler as a year ago there was an intrigue against Gen. Martinez Campos, and that fine old gentleman was compelled to retire from Cuba. The leader of the Union Constitutional party (the Spanish Conservatives) whose policy has always been that of rule or ruin, at that time finding that General Campos was disposed to recognize others than himself, plotted against him in Spain as well as in Cuba, and the honest, sincere and chivalrous gentleman was forced to retire.

Already some of the same men who led the movement against Campos are engaged in the same kind of plotting against General Weyler.

The Marquis de Apez Tegula is the official leader of the Conservative party in Cuba, but he outdoes the most pronounced Spaniard in his conservatism.

He is the managing director of a great sugar estate near Cienfuegos that is owned by a company controlled by the Welsh brothers, of New York.

De Apez Tegula and others of his ilk have done much to create the conditions which led to the present rebellion. He is excommunicated by the insurgent leaders.

Gomez tried to destroy the Constancia sugar estate, but the Apez Tegula placed a private armed guard of 600 men on the property, which he now maintains.

Weyler has forbidden the grinding of cane and sugar making as a military measure and thus he has run up against the interests of the marquis.

The latter does not dare openly to antagonize the captain general. A cell in Cabañas would very likely be the fate of anyone who attempted to do so. Weyler has done much with impunity towards Marshal Campos.

The plotting is conducted with caution and great secrecy. De Apez Tegula recently announced in the press that he will sail for Spain January 19. This movement is regarded as being intended to show Weyler that he proposed to make his fight at Madrid.

There are unmistakable indications that Weyler's official term will soon end. Private intelligence shows that a crisis may be precipitated any day.

The death of Maceo died over a crisis that was then pending and which may again arise. He is in a quarrel with the representative of powerful Madrid newspapers who are boldly criticizing some of his executive acts.

It is not a question of the rebellion, but a side issue arising out of the administration of the army.

INSURGENT FORCES

Make an Unsuccessful Attack on Calabazas in Havana Province.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 8.—Advices received here from Havana show that at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of January 3, the insurgent force commanded by Juan Belazquez opened fire on the forts at Calabazas, province of Havana. The military governor, Major Justiz, had charge of the troops in the garrison and they resisted the attack of the insurgents so bravely that the latter were obliged to retreat.

On the following morning the insurgents returned their attack simultaneously on Fort No. 5, No. 6, No. 7 and No. 8, with a heavy discharge of musketry which was answered by the garrison. At the same time the insurgents burned the live dwelling of Senor Fernando Garcia situated near the railroad station. The flames from the burning building brightly illuminated the city, causing great alarm among the people.

The bullets flew thickly, many of the missiles penetrating dwellings and the store of Pedro Barceña was pierced in twenty different places.

The Spanish troops finally compelled the insurgents to retreat. While the Cubans were retiring they destroyed with their machetes, all the tobacco that had been planted in the vicinity.

The insurgents also attacked the village of Rancho Boyero, but without result.

Advices received to-day confirm the report that the Calixto Garcia, with thousands of well armed insurgents, after an engagement and upon the arrival of General Bosch's convoy at Bayamo, marched towards Jiguani, which place they besieged for the space of five days. It is said that the garrison of the town heroically resisted the attack of the insurgents until the arrival of the column of General Bosch, when Calixto Garcia and his men were compelled to retreat towards Santiago de Cuba. The insurgent leader, Jose Maria Aguirre, the dispatch also says, has been shot in the head, but is improving. He is convalescing at Aguas.

One hundred and fifty-six wounded Spanish soldiers arrived at Havana from the province of Pinar del Rio on Tuesday last.

BATTLE IN MATANZAS

Cubans Score a Victory—An Ambuscade That Failed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Key West, Fla., says: A report from points near Matanzas confirms the news received yesterday that the Cubans were victorious in the hands of one of Gomez's captains on Tuesday. The Spaniards had an idea that another expedition was to be landed at some point west of Matanzas on the coast. Two detachments were sent out to ambuscade the escort that they thought the Cubans would send. This the Cubans heard of and organized a counter ambuscade.

Four hundred Cubans were concealed on the road that the Spaniards would take. After the Spaniards had passed a certain point, strong barbed wire was stretched across the road and two men to impede their retreat. The Cubans then began a rapid fire, while men stationed above a cut through which the Spaniards had to pass, hurled hand grenades among them. In a short time over thirty Spanish soldiers and officers were disabled. They called and offered to surrender, but could do little as the Cubans were almost invisible. The Spanish column finally retreated, orderly at first, the Cubans pursuing them and firing all the while. When the second fire in their rear was struck a panic ensuing, the soldiers forgetting all discipline and running for the bushes, throwing away guns and equipments.

The Cubans pursued for some miles, and then suddenly vanished, as another Spanish detachment was seen approaching. Over forty-five Spaniards were killed by the Cubans and one hundred taken prisoner. The latter, except five native born Cubans acting as guides, were liberated. The remainder were sent to the United States.

grades, as the guides were called, had a short trial and a speedier death being cut down with machetes. The Spanish report has not been made public yet.

THE RAILROADS.

Recently the passenger agents of the Burlington system made a tour through the west. The trip was one for pleasure and incidentally to give to the passenger representatives a better idea of the west, such information being of great value to them in ticketing tourists to points of interest in that vast country.